



THE OPINION OF OUR GREAT ANCESTORS ON UZBEK LANGUAGE

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ANNOTATION :This article on the history of language provides information about language, the history of language, its stages of creation, and its role in human and social life. It covers the emergence of the first language, the stages of chronology, the national language, as well as the theoretical views of Alisher Navoi, Abdullah Avlonion the history of language.

Keywords: language, mother tongue, history of language, history of Uzbek literary language, stages of language chronology, language and society, functions of language.

INTRODUCTION

No words or phrases in a language can come from nowhere. Every word is an important part of people's lives. The importance of language in the life of every individual and of society as a whole is undeniably high. Language is used as the main means of communication between people. In addition, language has many functions, the main ones being the way it conveys information and the way it formalizes its ideas. It should be noted that one of the eight known meanings of language is people. It is noteworthy that language is primarily a product of teamwork and is designed to unite people. This shows his basic relationship with society. The language is closely connected with the history of its people¹. First of all, the language tells about the historical changes that took place in ancient times, the development of our country. It is this means of communication that reflects the development of a nation, examines its changes, and adds to its country's historical heritage.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The question of the origin of language, the first language, has been of interest to mankind since ancient times. Many theories and teachings about the origin of language have emerged since ancient times. However, these theories and teachings have not yet been

¹N. N. Azizxodjayeva. Pedagogical technologies and pedagogical skills Tashkent 2016



able to definitively address the origin of language. Language changes over time, sometimes as a result of various socio-political changes. For example, the ancient Greek and Latin languages spoken by the Greeks and Romans, who in the past contributed greatly to the development of world culture, have become extinct over time.

From the 11th century onwards, Uzbek began to take shape as a language. The old Uzbek literary language was formed to a certain extent in the 13th century. The services of our great ancestor Mir Alisher Navoi in the formation of the old Uzbek language as a language are invaluable. Navoi made a great contribution to the development of the Uzbek language with his works. Language is a means of communication between people. Scholars believe that language originated five hundred thousand years ago. Like everything, language is changeable. Therefore, it is difficult to imagine how much it has changed over the years, to study it from a scientific, practical or theoretical point of view. However, some scholars have expressed their views on this issue. Great philosophers such as Democritus and Plato debated and expressed their views on the origin of language. Since ancient times, various theories have been developed about the origin of language. Some scholars believe that language originated naturally. That is, because there is a natural connection between an object and a word, people claim to have known it. Some scholars believe that language came into being as a result of human agreement. If we focus on religious views, language was created by divine power and is still given to human beings².

No one should ever lose respect for their mother tongue. Because respect for language is respect for the people. One of the main distinguishing features of nations and peoples is language. Everyone should know and respect their own language, as well as respect the mother tongue of other nations.

The Jadids also reflected on the formation and development of the national language in their diverse works, reflecting various problems of social development.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Just as there is no river without water, there is no nation without language. A language that belongs to a nation lives and endures with that nation. From ancient times, our ancestors preserved and developed the language. For example, A. Navoi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Lutfi and others. They have made an invaluable contribution to the

²B. Tokhliyev. Methods of teaching literature. T.: 2010.



development of the Uzbek language. Our Uzbek language, which belongs to the family of Turkic languages, is our priceless treasure. The sultan of the realm of words, the great thinker Alisher Navoi, in the difficult period of his life - in the XV century, defended our language and proved scientifically and practically that the Turkic language is not inferior to other languages in terms of its capabilities. He created his own masterpiece, such as "Khamsa", in Turkish³.

Even today, our poets create works that reflect the richness of the Uzbek language and its greatness. Because a nation with a great literature has a great language. The spirituality of a person is reflected in his language and beautiful speech. Language is the great wealth of the nation, its priceless treasure, its inexhaustible property. Because the history of the nation, its cultural and spiritual heritage, customs and traditions are embodied in it. That is why we need to preserve our mother tongue, enrich it and pass it on to future generations.

Abdullah Avloni has a special place among them. In almost all of his works, Abdullah Avloni expressed his views on honoring, respecting, caring for, mastering the language, speech culture and speech ethics. He praised the role of language in the history and destiny of the people: "The mirror life of every nation in the world is language and literature. To lose the national language is to lose the spirit of the nation." When it comes to language enrichment and standardization, the principle of using its own internal potential is put forward in linguistics today. Abdullah Avloni simplifies this theoretical principle and explains it as follows:

"Or! What happened to us? We went out of the way of our ancestors. We are not short of the sacred language and literature that our ancestors taught us. If we search for our home, we will find what we have lost. It is a great shame to wear a European hat and laugh." Abdullah Avloni explains that every nation should pay attention to its language and care for its success. He is concerned about the need to develop the language on the basis of its own capabilities, to bring it closer to the vernacular, and encourages young people to respect and love their language and learn it in depth, as well as to learn other languages. including A. Kanonov, Y. Polivanov, K. Yudakhin, D. Klason, A. Borovkov, N. Bashokov, K.

³S.A. Khaydarov. (2020). Basics of formation of information and communication skills in teachers. "Science and Education." Scientific journal. 1 (7). 610-617



Menges, Y. Ekman, S. Mutallibov, A. Rustamov, V. Reshetov, M. The contributions of a number of scholars, such as Askarova, O. Usmanov, Shu Shukurov, A. Mukhtorov, B. Bafoev, H. Nematov, are invaluable. A number of scholars have studied the history of the Uzbek literary language in four periods. In particular, O. Usmanov, one of the linguists, divided the history of the Uzbek language into 5 periods:

1. The period of the ancient Turkic language (VI-IX)
2. The period of the ancient Uzbek language (IX-XII)
3. The first period of the Old Uzbek language (XIII-XIV centuries)
4. Old Uzbek language (XIV-XIX centuries)
5. Modern Uzbek literary language.

Honorary member of the Turkish Linguistic Society, Doctor of Philology, Turkologist A.M. Shcherbak also did a lot of research on the history of language, especially the history of the Uzbek language. The scholar studies the history of the Uzbek literary language in 4 periods.

1. The oldest period of the Uzbek literary language (X-XIII centuries)
2. The middle period of the Uzbek literary language "Chigatay language" (XIV-XVII centuries)
3. New era of Uzbek literary language (XVII-XVIII centuries)
4. The latest period of the Uzbek literary language (XIX-XX centuries)

Indeed, language is the beginning of life. With the help of one's mother tongue, one begins to understand new concepts and relationships. One of his disciples said, "Knowing many languages and having several keys that can be locked in one lock is an important sign of enlightenment and spirituality."

Many years ago, the enlightened scholar Avaz Otar expressed his views on the knowledge of the language.

Alisher Navoi, the Sultan of Poetry, said in his works that language is sharp, and as it shows the power of words, it is necessary to appreciate and develop our rich and beautiful language, which has been developed over the centuries.

After the adoption of the law "On the creation of the Uzbek alphabet based on the Latin language" on September 2, 1993, our country has developed in all directions, and it has become important to take a worthy place in the world communication system. Due to



this, the number of people interested in the Uzbek language abroad has increased. There are more than 5,600 languages in the world, of which only 200 are accepted as official languages. The presence of the Uzbek language among them testifies to its purity, perfection, purity and charm. It is no coincidence that the Russian linguist, Professor AM Kozlyanina, said that "the Uzbek language is as elegant and attractive as music." Therefore, it is our duty to pass on the beauty and purity of our native language to future generations. After all, it is the duty of everyone who speaks the native language to cherish and preserve it⁴.

CONCLUSION

The way of life, customs and culture of each nation is reflected in its language. It is no coincidence that language is the mirror of the nation. The centuries-old rich history, ancient and diverse culture of our people were formed under the influence of the Uzbek language. Our great poet Alisher Navoi has created priceless works in this language and amazed the world. Today, our national anthem is sung in Uzbek in honor of the visits of state delegations to all countries of the world, the achievements of our youth, the victories of our athletes.

We must preserve our mother tongue, enhance its prestige, pass on its beauty and purity to future generations, and contribute to its promotion in the world. "If the language lives, the nation lives." If we sing to the world the beauty and richness of our language, our nation will be brighter and our unity will be stronger. As the Russian historian Shobelev said, "In order to destroy a nation, it is not necessary to carry weapons there, but to destroy its language, its spirituality, its literature, and then the nation itself will disappear." In short, love of language is also a sign of patriotism, a symbol of respect for the spirit of ancestors. As the head of our state Shavkat Mirziyoyev said: "Our native language is an inexhaustible source of our national spirituality. Therefore, it is not only our duty, but also our sacred human duty to show due respect and reverence to it."⁵

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